### NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND KDITOR.

COFFICE, N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

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py, a: \$3 per annum; the European edition \$4 per annum. says, at 22 per annum; one hard and the position of south adver-to the base the position.

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YOUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, askeled from any quarter of the would; if used, will be like old point for.

NO NOTICE taken of anonymous communications. We so not return eclected communications.

ADVERTISEMENTS removed every morning.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery,-THE MERCHART'S STREET BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway.-THE SOLDIER O

BURTON'S THEATRE, Chambers Street.-LEAP YEAR-

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Square,—The Sun THEATRE, Astor Place,-HUNCHBACK-FAINT HEART

CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE.—Prinopian Misstraist. OLYMPIC.-PIRROR'S MINSTREES.

BELODEON.-WHITE'S SERENADERS.

TABERNACLE-HUTCHINSON FAMILY. New York, Wednesday, April 10, 1850.

The South, and the Nashville Convention We stated, some time ago, that out of a hundred Southern papers received at this office, about seventy- five of them were in favor of the Nashville Convention. The National Intelligencer, a Washington, has a statement of an entirely opposite character. They say they receive three hundred Southern and Southwestern papers, and that only about fifty of the three hundred have declared themselves in favor of the Nashville Convention, and that of those fifty, a great many are backing ont already. Our statement was perfectly correct and can be verified; we presume that of the Intelligencer is also true. We cannot, therefore, exactly understand the position of the South on the Nashville Convention. The truth, we are afraid, is, that the Southern people and the Southern States, in the present crisis, want unanimity, more energy and determination, particularly since the lamented deeth of Mr. Calhoun. The free soilers in the North are far more energetic, and exhibit a higher degree of courage and moral energy, than the South does. We could give many examples of this, and one is just at hand. Look at the way in which the newspaper press is supported at both sections. In Washington, every journal is in favor more or less of free soil, and some of them to a very great extent. Throughout the Northern States, the free soil journals are liberally supported from all quarters. Now, on the contrary, the Southern States, with chivalry and personal courage of a most exalted kind, want unanimity and moral courage to a remarkable degree, in pursuit even of their rights. They have not a single newspaper at Washington advocating their interests, and those who do advocate their constitutional rights in the Northern States, are publicly neglected by the South, and privately slandered even in Washington. This we know to be a fact. John C. Calhoun was the only man that could organize or lead the South in the protection of their rights, and now that he is dead and gone, the moral cour-

THE HOMESTEAD EXEMPTION BULL .- This bill has passed the Assembly, and will soon come be-fore the Senate. Much has been said about the wisdom of it, but what is its distinctive character ! Its purpose is to protect property, to the amount of one thousand dollars, from being liable to seizure by creditors. It is, in fact, the abolition of debt to the amount of one thousand dollars. The law is one of the relies of the barbarian Roman empire. was a portion of the Julian law, and came into vogue in the time of Julius Casar. We have only to carry out the principle of it, to be able to abolish all debts, of whatever name or nature; for when people wish to get rid of their liabilities, by living upon the labor and property of others, by such evasions, they may name their inability to pay, misfortune, but it will be what plain men call theft .-There can be no limit to the evil consequences of such an act, either in a financial or moral view of

age and unity of the South are also gone.

The law is evidently made for idlers, vagabonds and swindlers. It may suit some of the socialists; but sober, industrious, and prudent men, who are in the habit of making both ends meet on Saturday night, or at the end of the year, have no desire for such a law, the first operation of which will be to rob them of their labor. The whole scheme is a premium for laziness and vagabondism-striking at the root of all morality in trade, and encouraging only to those who live by their wits, and not by their work. Scurvy politicians have framed this barbarous design upon the pockets of labor, in order to be able to pay for the services of electioncering loafers, who are too busy in their movements among voters, to earn their bread by honest application to more productive pursuits. They must have pay from somebody, and this is the way to be sure of it. This is the whole of it. Quite enough.

STATED SESSIONS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL. PAYMEST OF MEMBERS, AND THE TEA ROOM .- We have always advocated the payment of members of the Common Council for their services to the public, first, because the laborer is worthy of his hire, and the people want no gratuitous work from any man ; secondly, because it removes all ground for those claims of an indirect kind, on the strength of which members were in the hakit of appropriating to themselves certain "pickings." Now, one of the principal arguments urged for the payment of members was the abolition of the tea room, which cost the people so round a sum every year. But what do the members of the Common Council, after voting themselves a per diem salary? They then pass a resolution making the salary take effect from the first of January last, though they have had the tea, with all the et ceteras, up to the present moment. This is not starting fair; on the con trary, it is taking double fees for the same services. If the rest of the promised reforms of the Common Council turn out like this, their progress will be like

that of crabs-backwards! Again, with regard to the stated sessions, why do the Common Council not agree to hold them in the day, especially when they pay themselves fairly for their time ! It was pretended by some of the mem bers that the reason of holding them at night was that the people might have the opportunity of hearing the important discussions. But, in the first place, the whole available space allowed for the people in either of the two chambers would not accommodate 100 persons; and, secondly, the meetings have been protracted to so late an hour, that most of the industrious citizens have been in their beds, hitherto, before the sittings of the fathers concluded. Now, however, as payment will be made for each working day, or rather night, we suppose the meetings will diminish in length, and increase in fre quency. As there will be no tea and canvas backs. and champaign and segars awaiting the members down stairs during their recess, they will probably adjourn for the night when they find the periodical return of the craving at their stomuchs for these

HURRY UP THE CAKES .- O, YES-O, YES-O. Yes .- All ye who have claims of any kind to character, to present to the general government of this republic, now is your time to go to Washington, and hurry up your cakes to the present cabinet, as long as they remain in power .-All claims, if backed by proper agents, acquainted with the labyrinths of cabinet influence, will be passed upon at once. The Attorney General is ready with any kind of a legal opinion, and Mr. Meredith, as long as the treasury holds out, is prompt in paying. Hurry up the cakes !- hurry up

THE WEBSTER TRIAL.-In firmly adhering to the epinion which we expressed originally, with respect to the illegality of the verdict in this case, we are sustained by public opinion generally, and by a host of communications from highly intelligent correspondents. With the guilt or innocence of Professor Webster we have nothing to do; but we have yet to learn that we are bound to support th Boston "press, judiciary, bar, and jury, for up-holding the law of Massachusetts as found upon the statute book," by pronouncing their course to be, under the circumstances, even decent. If the trial and the verdict can be called the "upholding of the law," it is only in one sense, and that is, in upholding it to the ridicule or detestation of every man of common sense, and common justice, and humanity. We shall not repeat our opinions in full: but we direct attention to a few points which are important. They show the illegality of the trial and of the verdict.

Go back to the beginning. What was the first step ! An arrest. By what law or authority, after Professor Webster was in custody, was he taken from the jail to the Medical College, to be exposed to the danger of criminating himself by shakings, tremblings, and other signs of excitement? What part of the Massachusetts Revised Statutes demands that a prisoner shall be hurried into a court to be notified of his indictment? On what page is the Coroner instructed to hold a secret session, and pr judge any citizen by a star chamber process?

Does not the law simply require that, after the finding of an indictment, " the party, if in custody, sh be served with a copy thereof, by the sheriff or his deputy ?" Beautiful "upholding of the law as found upon the statute book," surely Yet we are told that this is all right-that there have been no extra-judicial forms or ceremonies, and that Professor Webster has had a fair and impartial trial. A more impudent assumption never disgraced the press; and till the Boston newspapers prove that the reports of the movements that preceded the trial were false, they must admit that the preliminary treatment of Professor Webster was contrary to the spirit of justice, and in direct violation of the "law, as found upon the statute book." We were prepared to expect such mon-strous absurdities from those who denounced the

execution of Washington Goode, and who advocate the myriad isms of the hour; for they have manifested the utmost bitterness against Professor Webster, from the alpha to the omega of the case, as illustrated by the Tribuse; but we did think that the liberal and enlightened press of Boston had too high a sense of the majesty of the law and of the dignity of justice, to be hood-winked by mere suspicious circumstances, without reliable evidence, and in the face of credible and undeniable contradictions. Go into the character of the evidence. Was the haw upheld in it ? Was the testimony of Littlefielda large partiof it hearsay-in its very nature so satisfactory, so legal, so beyond suspicion of doubt, as to destroy the evidence of the senses of seven witnesses who had no interest in the case ! Was the testimony of 12r. Keep any more legal, in proof of identify, than that of Dr. Morton. As one of our correspondents says, "Dr. Keep made the teeth to a thick gold plate. This plate was made to, and to fit upon, the thick flesh of the jaws, and Dr. Keep identified one-sixth part of the teeth, without the gold upon which they were set, as being similar to the outline of the shrunken side of the half of a

burnt jaw bone." As well might a shoemaker swear to the half of a boot fitting the burned skeleton of a peculiar foot. Yet these teeth are made to "uphold the law," and to uphold the identification of the body, of which they formed no natural part. If this is statute law in Massachusetts, it is curious enough, particularly as opposed by the positive evidence of seven witnesses, unimpeached in any one point. Was the charge of Chief Justice Shaw eminently calculated to "uphold the law," also ! Where do we find in it, or in his subsequent address to the prisoner, one point so humanely urged in be half of the accused, as to give the shadow of a doubt in favor of the unhappy man ? Wherein was the law vindicated-its dignity and majesty displayed ! It was a special plea against the accused, and contained not the summing up of the law, as would ordinarily be done in a case of mere burplary. How did the jary "uphold the law !" pass over the "praise and prayer," and come to the legality of their verdict. Was it not a verdict rendered by a show of hands, and, consequently, unfair towards the prisoner ? Is it not laid down by

we suppose, "upheld the law," also, In conclusion, we come to the conduct of the Boston newspaper press, and its instrumentality in "upholding the law." Is it upheld by foregon conclusions, paltry investigations of the follies of youth and inexperience, and by putting the worst constructions upon the sins of omission which have marked the life of an unfortunate man? If this is the way the law is to be upheld in Boston, we feat that the results will be fatal to the happiness of more than one. The principle is bad. This precedent is bad. The trial has been bad. All is bad.

criminal cases, such conduct is manifestly wrong !

And is the life of a man to be thrown away upon

the mere holding up of fingers ! Yet these hands.

TROUBLES IN TANNANY HALL-The two committees in Tammany Hall are now in open war with each other. Fernando Wood & Co., the supporters of the Van Buren dynasty, have called e meeting on Friday evening next in Tammany Hall, to concur with the recent call of the State committee, for a convention in Syracuse next fall. Henry M. Western & Co., the old hunker committee, who are opposed to the Van Buren dynasty. have issued their pronunciamento, declaring that the barnburners and Van Buren men can't be forgiven, so matter how repentant they may be, and that it is the duty of the democracy to keep clear of the meeting in question. Thus matters stand .-What will be the result! If the democracy of Tammany Hall, and of the whole State, do not admit the Van Buren dynasty into the party, on a full confession of their sins, that dynasty has strengh enough left to destroy the ascendancy of the hunkers, and give a victory to the whice next fall. The policy of Western & Co. is suicidal and silly: They never can succeed without forgiving the repentant. The meeting at Tammany Hall, on Friday night, will be a very interesting affair .-They will probably come out in favor of a general compremise on the slavery question, and throw the Wilmet provise overboard.

Mr. CLAY'S POSITION IN THE SENATE.-The position of Mr. Clay in the Senate, in the recent debates-great, noble, and distinguished as it was before-now far exceeds anything of the kind that has been exhibited during the present session. His course in relation to the territorial question in Congress, and other difficult matters, will receive the apprehation of the friends of the constitution throughout the Union; and we trust that his views, which are constitutional and national in the highest degree, will receive the sanction of both houses of Congress, and that Mr. Benton and the freesoilers will be defeated in delaying a settlement of the great difficulty of the day.

THE LARGEST LAMP OF GOLD YET.-By the last accounts from California, we learn that a lump of quartz and gold was found in the diggings, weighing ninety-three pounds, of which sixty were gold. This must, decidedly, be the hundsomest specimen of "rock" that can yet be bassted of. miners are evidently approaching the great deposits, and when they reach them, we suppose they will dig out gold by the ten, as coals are dug in Penasylvania. What may we not expect next?

Movements of Individuals. Major J. J. Storens, U. S. Arny; J. Manuel Tiroli, Prussian Minister; J. Mooney, U. S. Navy; A. W. Whipple, U. S. Arny; and G. Elichie, U. S. R. S., have errived in this city.

Hon. W. L. Marcy, New York; Hon. J. C. Mason, Kentucky; Hon. L. Chamberlain, New Hampshire; and John Calbouo, U. S. Navy, have arrived in Washington.

OPERA AND PASHION .- The little delay, since the arrival of the new opera troupe, in the representations au-nounced, has been caused by the natural anxiety of the vocalists to be in the very best voice. It is now fixed however, that the performances will certainly commence to-morrow night. Coming suddenly out of a warm climate into our own, which has been ex-tremely variable and cold, for the season, these songsters find the voice undergoing changes that are quite perplexing. They have hesitated and doubted, resolved and decided, changed their minds and hesitated again, as to the best way for themselves and the public to judge of their merits. Our free air also affects them. They become very impulsive in it. Being accustomed in Italy and Havana, to obey the government and to sing by authority, where our free institutions give them only the law of liberty, they take a little time to enjoy it, to revel in it, and become acquainted with its delicious luxuriousness, so charming to the imagina-tion, and so delicious in its realization. This is all very excusable, if not continued too long; because it will give the ladies time to prepare fully for gracing a they ought, the liberal Opera of New York, in which will be thrown aside all the starch and muslin conventionalities of the Old World, for the introduction of a new system, of a more popular kind. Dress is to become now a matter of individual taste. Eccentricity itself will put on its jacket; and though gentility will mark all the audiences, yet there will be little "formal mark all the audiences, yet there will be little "formal cut." more of substantial elegance, and less of mere draperied pretension. The character of the audiences and of the music will assimilate, and will be of an enlivening, mixed kind, sober, serene, brilliant, awed, startling, capricious and captivating. The whole public will join in admiration of the various banquets of song, and the broad doctrine of equality will be shown to be no dream. People will take their seats for the Opera, and not the Opera for their seats. In this respect we shall have an exhibition of novelty at once exciting and worthy of the people at large, wherein refinement and elegance will be shown to be equally distributed throughout society. This experiment will prove, probably, that the Opera, to be successful in all respects in this metropolis, must be based upon public popularity, and not upon the promises of a few leaders in the circle of fashion. It must have a broad and general foundation, and commend itself to the patronage of all. That's it.

PATAL ACCIDENT ON THE NORWICH AND WORCESTER RAILBOAD .- On Monday night the steamboat train, on the Norwich and Worcester Railroad, with about two hundred passengers, met with a serious accident. attempting to pass a bridge at Wilsonville, about three miles from Webster, at eight o'clock in the evening, the bridge, which spanned a rapidly running stream about ten feet deep, suddenly gave way and precipated four cars about twelve feet downwards. The timbers of the bridge saved the cars from immersion. The locomotive became detached and passed over in safety but a wild scream accompanied soon after by the moans of the injured among whom were several ladies, announced the catastrophe. One gentleman was thrown over seven seats and many persons were severely bruised. Two of the breakmen were killed. The effect of this sudden precipitation towards the stream was to put out all the lights to shatter the cars, and to dislodge the stoves from their positions. One car was set on fire by the burning coals but was soon extinguished. After the first alarm had subsided, the passengers were engaged in breaking the windows so as to escape, while the swollen waters of the stream sounded dismally upon the ear in the darkness, and filled the mind with dread and fearful apprehensions. The Conductor and the agent of Adams's express, however, as quickly as possible procured lanterus, and the passengers were except of the passengers were except of the passengers were except of the passengers were sea extricated from their peril, some of them severely, though not dangerously, wounded. The locomotive was sent forward and obtained additional cars, and most of the passengers were brought to this city, where they arrived at about 11 o'clock yesterday. The bridge has been considered unsafe for more than a week so much so, that the passengers have on some occasions walked over it, rather than to risk their lives. The public will naturally inquire into such cutpable negligence. miles from Webster, at eight o'clock in the evening.

### Brooklyn Election Returns.

		VOTE FOR	
Jan.	S. T.	Stranahan, Whig.	Samuel Smith. (Dem.)
1st	War	d	1st Ward
2d	44		2d
3d		whig maj. 292	34 "
4th	44		4th "
5th	46		5th " - 814
6th	66	CARCONICO CONTRA DE COMPANIO	
7th	**		6th "
	44		7th "
Sth			8th "
9th	**	130	9th "
10th	44		10th " maj. 83
11th	44		11th "
		VOTE FOR	ALDERMEN.
H'ard		Whie.	Democrat.
1st-	Ric	h'd Vaughan 234	William Himman 150
84		T. Peet r375	Edward Corning 283
On it		ti the facility and	

Henry A. Lees. . 325 John Greenn jr. 220

" Ban'l Tremoly, 240 Sth—Elisha Burbank, 109 " John L. Spader, 107 Fib—Rem. Lefferts... 154 " Thos.H.Redding, 148 10th—F. A. Hantington — " Daniel Talmage. — " Uh. B. F. Backhouse, 575 " Wm. A. Cochran, 587 Alfred S. Smith. 135 Wm. H. Campbell. 145 E. A. Lambert maj. 53 David Fithian. do. Daniel Van Voorhis. 710 Charles A. Denike. 706

burgh election, for village and town offcers, was held yesterday. Up to I o'clock this morning, only the following facts could be learned as to the result, canvass will not be completed until about noo

day.

John S. Trott, ir., while candidate for President, is probably elected by a very small majority. The Board of Trustees will stand. 4 whigs, 2 democrats and 3 independents.

dependents.

The independent ticket, composed of democrats and disaffected whige polled a large voic. The whig majority in Williamsburgh is usually over 300.

City Intelligence.

The Coustan Book Auction.—To-day, commences the sale under Cooley and Keese, in Broadway, of the late Mr. Colman's rare collection of books, the accumulation of taste for many years. Mr. Colman was known to be a most industrious and restous collector of sare and valuable books. Searesly anything that was uncommon escaped him. In the catalogue we find that important work, which is out of print, and of which the plates were destroyed. "Audison's Birds of America." In the list of the statuary and painting, will be found marble busis of the Nopoleon family, and the Pying Gladiator, a truty sublime painting.

of America." In the list of the statuary and paintings, will be found marble busts of the Nopoleon family, and the Dying Gladiator, a truly sublime painting.

The Clay Pervivat.—This is to be a grand affair. Among those invited and expected to be present, are Mr. Mangurn, N. C.; Mr. Cooper, Pa., Mr. Courach, Ica. articlest, not least, General Scott, Letters have been received by the Committee from the President and Vine President deciliaing the invitation, which will be read on the occasion. Also a long and important letter from Mr. Botts, Virginia, on the state of the Union. The arrangements for the entertainment inself are in While's very best style. The ball room is set apart for the eupper room, and will be suitably decorated. The reception room will be below. Postwork's hand is engaged for the occasion, and every other measure that is necessary has been adopted to give it class. August number has aiready been disposed of.

The Real Thinh Presiz.—We had the pleasure of seeing yesterday, on board the ship lanthe, Cayl. Johnson, just arrived from Canion, via Manilla and Singapore, a Chinese lady of acknowledged rank and character, with her suite. Chinese women of low character are easily enough induced to leave their country, but a Chinese lady—one of real position and standing at home—has never before been seen outside of the walls of a Chinese city. This lady is decidedly handsome, almost lair, with languishing eyes, pouting lips and splendid hair. She is only 17, has the timest feet in the world, and with her maid-secrant and company, le about to visit Great Britain, after a fee days sejourn in this city. Her name is Miss Pwan-Yekoo, and it ame be confered, that she is highly delicate and refund in her appearance and conduct. Her servant-maid, who is unique tooking and has large feet, but is withol very pleasing, is named Miss Lune-Chung. A Chinese rank and beauty. The stoy of the steames of the passengers, a Mr. Alexander W. McLean, died on board while coming up the boy. It is seen it a december last beni

FRICKERY, AND PAREL ACCUPAT -On Friday offer. noon a fatal accident occurred at Centre Port, h. I. Edgar Sunce, a boy about ten years of age, son of Randall Bunce, was killed instantly by being caught in the machinery of Lewiss's grist mill. He fell between the eng wheels, and was cut into two pieces.

Rise Oven by an Kuraess Wasser An accident oc-curred last evening, at the corner of Grand street and Bowery. A gentleman, whose usine we could not as-certain, was run over by one of the city approx wagens. The injuried gran was picked up insensible, and con-veyed to the drug store on the corner. It was feared the injuries would prove fatal.

INTERPRETARIES AND ATTEMPT WAS made, on Monday night, to fire the premises occupied by Frederick Lawson, as a locksmith, 50 Essex street. A lot of combustibles, that had been ignited, was found where it was laid for destruction

### TELEGRAPHIC INT LLIGENCE.

Telegraphic Summary.

According to our reports from Washington, the will be a powerfu attempt made to screen the cabinet from all the odium that has been thrown upon them, by the allowance of the Galphia claim and the interest, by the committee of the House of Represe trives to whom the subject was referred. We hope that if there has been any improper doings in the matter, the committee's whitewashing report will be rigidly scrutinized by the House, and not adopted unless it is perfectly correct. The friends of the administration owe it to General Taylor, and to themselves, to take that course. The allowance of that claim, and the interest especially, has formed the subject of a good deal of comment throughout the country; and the people generally, without respect to party, expect a fer and clear elucidation and explanation of the whole affair and the attendant circumstances. If the report be of the character anticipated, and be rejected by the House, of course there will be an end to the present cabinet. Such a calamity, however, would not cause many tears, for the present cabine have not the confidence of the country, and have tended materially to injure, in public estimation General Taylor' a ministration. While the great public have always had confidence in the President, they never have had any in the cabinet as it is at

Affairs in Washington. OUR SPECIAL TELEGRAPHIC CORRESPONDENCE.

WARRINGTON, April 9, 1850. According to present indications, the committee of the House to whom Secretary Crawford's conduct in the Galphin claim business was referred, will make a whitewashing report, and say that the allowing of the claim and the interest was all fair. This will do, as far as it goes; but there is a strong feeling in the House on the subject, and there is every probability that the report will not be accepted. Mr. Whittlesey, the Auditor who refused to pay the interest un it e was ordered to pay it, and could, therefore, no longer demur, has made out the clearest statement possible against the propriety of allowing the interest. Under these circumstances, I am informed that the whigh members in the House will let the cabinet go by the board, and reject the report, for the sake of the party.

If such a course be adopted, the whole cabinet will be condemned. I am informed that General Taylor takes the same view of the subject, and is by no means pleased at the way in which the allowance of the claim and the interest was brought about. Under this state of things, it is needless for me to say that dissolution of the present cabinet is a prominent topic of conversation in political circles here. In fact. General Taylor is opening his eyes to the real state of affairs, and learns more and more every day.

### The Boston Tragedy-Statement of Dr. Edward Beecher, Relative to the "Student's

The Traveller of this afternoon contains the follow ing statement from Dr. Edward Beecher, of the Park street church, relative to the circumstances which gave rise to the story of a medical student :-A gentleman residing in the vicinity of the Medical College, saw a light in Professor Webster's room, on Triday night, the 23d of November. It being unusual he took up his spy glass, and saw a man cutting up a homen body; but supposing it to be an anatomical dissection. (it being previous to the news of Dr. Park, man's disappearance.) he took no further notice of it. Dr. Beecher, not feeling at liberty to conceal anything that might be of importance in the case, inter regated the Attorney General upon a hypothetical care, and learning that the testimony would be inadmireable, as seen through a glass, pursued the matter

#### Later News from the Pinins and Santa Fe-Indian Troubles-Gold Mines, &c.

Sr . Louis, April 9, 1850 Mr. Joseph Eilis, with a party of seventeen emi

grants and seventeen Mexicans, reached here yester-day internoon from the Platon.

They left Santa Fe on the 5th March. Business was extremely dull. Much consternation prevailed among the inhabitants, on account of hostilities of the different tribes of Indians, and robberies were of almost daily occurrence.

The child of Mrs. White, who was some time since

reported to have been murdered by the Indians, and the negro servant girl, are still alive, though in captivity. Some Indians brought in a report to that Major Fitspatrick was at Big Timberley, on the

Arkansas River, endeavoring to form a treaty with the hostile Indians. It was thought he would succeed in

The American gold miners, near Santa Fe, were doing well. They average about \$15 per day, and would do much better if it was not for the scarcity of water.

California, via the South Pass, are returning to Santa

Kit Carson was about to go to California, via the South Pass.

Governor Armijo has been in prison at Chihushua. for not defending Santa Pe against the Americans, three years ago.

### Frost, and Injury to the Cotton Crop-Chasing a Steamer off Havana.

The steamer Belle of Kentucky arrived here this morning, bringing New Orleans dates and papers of the 2d lestant.

The news of Mr. Calboun's death was received in New Orleans on the morning of the 1st instant. The courts immediately adjourned; the flags of the shipping and public places were hoisted half mast; minute guas were fired from the public squares; with other exhibitions of respect for the memory of the deceased. A severe storm was experienced along the coast of the Mississiani on the let instant. Some houses and other buildings were blown down, and much other

The frost had injured the cotton crop, and other vegetation generally, throughout Louisiana.

The survey of the Colorado River has been completed and found practicable for navigation. Dates from Havana had been received at New Orleans, stating that a steamer full of men was seen off the Island, steering east. A Spanish war steamer was

Accounts from Yuestan state that the Indians were nearly vanquished. The Treasurer of the New Orleans Mint had resigned,

and the office was shut up, and no one would act, on account of the smallness of pay.

### Albany Election.

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# The Sunday Paper Law.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6, 1850.

Mr. Trestew's bill, intended to prevent the sale of Sanday papers," has this moment been lost-ayes 53, nay# 39.

# Yellew Fever at Rio-Fires at New Orleans

Advices from Rio to the let announce the yellow ver to be prevailing to a considerable extent There have been eight fires in this city during the last few days, which have destroyed altogether \$40,000 worth of property. The city is infested with bands of inconductee, and must of the fires that have lately occurred, have had their origin with them.

#### The Steamship Ohio at New Orleans, &c. NEW ORLEANS, April 9-A. M.

The steamship Ohio, from your port, arrived here this forenoon. A vote was taken yesterday, throughout the city.

n the subject of consolidating the four municipali the under one charter; but the proposition was rejected, by a majority of 257. The heavy majority in the Second Municipality decided the question.

The City of Lagnayra, Venezuela, in Ruine New Onlease, April 4, 1850. News has just been received here from Campeach announcing that a great confingration had occurred at the city of Laguayra, Venezuela, which broke out on the 18th of March, and consumed almost the entire

city, but two buildings being left standing. The greatest distress prevailed among the inhabi

ho were not only houseless, but in danger of The loss by this confiagration is not far short of tw nillions of dollars.

### Fire in Ithaca

ITHACA, N. Y., April 9, 1850. A fire broke out this morning, in the building known as Stevens' Market, on Oswego street. The market, a confectioner's store, a harness shop, and a milliner's shop, were entirely consumed; and the building occu-pied by D. Place, as a jewelry store, and by the Erie Telegraph office, was partially destroyed. The loss is not ascertained. None of the buildings were of much value, except the latter.

### Steamboat Sunk and Loss of Life.

WASHINGTON, April 9-6 P. M From the New Orleans papers received this after soon, we learn that the steamer Brownsville was lately sunk on Trinity River, and that three lives were lost

Theatrical and Musical.

BOWERY THEATRE.-"The Merchant's Steed of Syra cuse" was again performed, last night, at this theatre, to an overflowing audience. Such is the extraordinary success attending it. that every evening hundreds are obliged to leave this theatre, unable to find a seat .-When Mr. Hamblin produces a new piece, he spare meither time nor expense, in order to please the nu-merous frequenters of his highly favorite establi h-ment. The manner in which it is put upon the stage reflects the greatest credit on Mr. Stevens, the stage manager of the Bowery. Previous to that magnificent play. "The Little Devil." a charming comedy, was per-formed to the entire satisfaction of the antience.

BROADWAY THEATRE.-Last evening the house was again crowded to witness the rich and racy perform ance of Mr. Collins in the characters of Paudeer O'Rafferty and Morgan Rattler. The whole audience were kept in one continual roar of Isughter by the natural drollery of the Hibernian, so truly represented by this well established favorite; his humor in giving the dialogue of the author was considerably increased by the natural quaintness of his peculiar style and the tact of his hye-play, which kept the house continually on the broad grin, never allowing the interest or the fun to die away. Mr. Cellins was inmittable in his own "Widow Machree," which, as usual, was received with applause and vociferously encored, and the Fox hunter's Jig was rattled off in true Irish style, and called for again with an enthusiasm which it was impossible not to respond to. This evening Mr. Collins will appear in the exquisite comedy of the "Soldier of Fortune," and his favorite part of O'Callaghau, in 'His Last Legs," in which he has so frequently elicited thunders of applause.

BURTON'S THEATER.—The "Serious Family" is still were kept in one continual roar of laughter by the

Buston's Theater.—The "Serious Family" is still the primary attraction at Burton's, and is as popular as ever. The house was crowded last evening, and the audience seemed as much delighted as ever. By the way, we see this is the last week of this wonderfully successful piece. There are, however, other attractions of a first rate order. The "Unprotected Female" and an "Alarming Sacrifice" were the afterpieces on last evening's bill.

CHANFEAU'S NATIONAL THEATRE.-Mr. Marshall, the favorite American tragedian, appeared, last evening before a very numerous audience, in the historical drama cutitled 'The Surgeon of Paris, or the Masse drama entitled "The Surgeon of Paris, or the Massacre of St. Bartholomew." This piece, presenting the
scenes of the religious wars of France, during the
reign of Charles IX. is full of terrific and bloody incidents. Mr. Mershall, in his three characters, of
Pierre Belare, the Mask, and the Surgeon, acquitted himself of his difficult task in a manner
which called forth numerous plaudits. He was also
admirably well sustained by all the strength of the
talented campany of that theatre. Previous to "The
Surgeon." was acted the farce called. "Who Speaks
Pirst?" The entertainments concluded with another
farce, entitled "Mother and Child are Doing Well." in
which Jefferson and Miss Lockyer were perfect in
their respective parts. We understand that Mr. Chanfrau has disposed of his interest in this theatre, and
will take a farewell benefit on Friday evening next.

Asyon Plack Theater.—Mr. Fleming persenated

ASTOR PLACE THEATRE.-Mr. Fleming persenated Shylock last night with great judgment, skill and effect. It was a highly finished performance. Mr. Bass gave an admirable interpretation of Launcelot Gobbo The Portia of Miss Duret was a splendid performance throughout, and ought to give her a high position in histrionic annals. To night, Mr. Fleming and Miss Duret will appear in "The Hunchback."

Duret will appear in "The Hunchback."

CHINETY S OFFAS INVESS.—The same amusing entertainments which nightly attract such large assemblages, will be given this evening. Among the melodies are several plaintive and touching airs, such as "Hither we Come." from the "Enchantress," "Neily Bly." "Would I were a Boy Again." "Angelina Baker," and several other sweet songs and choruses. The representations of the Italian prima donnas by Zorer are excilent, and the Polka, Cachuca, Ethiopian Filing and comic double dances, given by George and Sheppard, cannot be equalled. There is a great degree of negro merriment in the characteristic trie, and the violin and guitar solos, by Donniker and tiould, are in themselves worth the price of admission.

Output: Pierce's Ministric are deliver a respectable.

share of business at this old establishment. The amusements commence with an overture, which will be followed by "Let's be Gay," "Old Virginia," "Giogor Blue," "Phantom Chorus," "Stop that Knocking," &c.; violin solo by Mr. Farrell, accordeon solo. Mr. Stanwood and a banjo solo and duet by other members of the company. The amusements close with the ancient pictures of modern artists. They are very clever artists.

Malongon.-White's Serenadors give their vocal and astrumental entertainments at 53 Bowery, every

Wenagere.—Quick & Co's zoological exhibition is given at the amphitheatre in Eighth street. It is said to be the largest collection of animals ever exhibited in this city. It will remain in this city for only a few

TABERNAME. - The Hutchinson Family give the last of their musical entertainments, this evening. Mr. Menneen is playing at Milwaukie, Wis. Mr. HACKETT is at Louisville, Kv.

## Court Calendar for This Day.

SCHEIGH COURT.-Nos. 33, 38, 26, 71, 139, 153, 163, 163, 188, 53, 58, 77, 64, 159, 132, 118, 68, 183, 168, 171, 74, 85, 401, 402, 182, 151, 48, 147, 78, 187 to 190, TRANSFERRED.-Nos. 75, 7, 13, 43, 79 to 85, 159, 86 to

93. Circuit Court.—Nos. 476, 286, 482, 483, 484, 502, 504, 505, 508 to 512, 384, 474, 499, 500. Common Piras.—Part 1st.—Nos. 621, 623, 625, 627, 629, 631, 633, 635, 637, 639, 641, 643, 647, 649, 651. Part 2d.—Nos. 542, 546, 548, 550, 562, 554, 588, 570, 572, 578.

John Keese, Auctioneer-Furniture Sales -Cooley & Keese will give their personal and prompt at-tention to the sales of Furniture of families breaking up Housekeeping, or will receive it for sale, at their new and expactous Austion Rooms, 377 and 379 Breadway, corner of Talbetypes, or Portraits on Paper, of any

eire, up to the size of life, are daily taken in a very amperior style, at 201 Broadway, by W. & F. LANGENHEIM.

Boston and New York Telegraph. Mine.—For sale, Twenty Sherse of the Steek of the empany. Address B., at this office.

Brady's National Collection of Daguerreo-types, 250 and 207 Broadway, somer of Folton street. Stran-gers and citizens are respectfully invited to call and examin-the specimens. The Plumbe National Daguerrean Gallery,

No. 201 Broadway, is without a rival in the world. The im-mense number of fine pictures which are furnished to its pa-trons annually, are substantial proofs of the praise which it receives from all quarters. Plane Fortes .- An assortment of sup toned Pisno Portes, with and without the Kolian Accom-paniment, manufactured by T. GILBERT & Co., Boston, may le found at their new Warrooms, 47 Breadway, A number of good second-hand Pianos to rent, or will be sold

The Genta Hat for 1850,-Having completed The Genin lift for you and spacious salesrooms, Genin endeavoring to furnish the heads of his friends and cuspers with this unsurpassed specimen of an elegant and ghly-disished list, as fast as his numerous assistants can them. He new workshops being now completed, it is extended that the supply will hereafter equal the demand, though up to the present time is has scarcely kept pace its if. The pressure of business, however, is "a pressure high no man reports" less than GENIN, 214 Brondway, opposite 5t. Paul's.

Any Individual destrous of obtaining corct information respecting the route across the lathmus to e Gold Mines, would do well to call at Emmest S. Pendeld's initing now exhibiting at 508 Brank's sy, there doors show it lo's. The proprietors have both spent a year in Califor-a, and their beautiful representations of that country are se to the site. Go and see.

G. Saunders' Patent Metallie Tablet Razor Strp-the oldest and must approved Strop cow in non-having been before the public for the last chirty years, can be had at the subscriber a, wholesale and retail. 167 Broadway, corner of Liberty street, and 387 Broadway.

Comb Factory, 387 Broadway, between Walker and White streets.—Tortoise Shell and Ruffalo Horn Deess Combs, of every new deeign, and unequalled choice at to extent and waitery. Every description of Comb, of fo-roign as well as home manufacture, of superior quality and low prices.

Jenny Lind-Compound Ox Marrow-Hicinine, Peimades-Philocome, and a large variety of other figures preparations for the Hair, of the following perfumer. January, Villette, Orange, Mignonette, Bonquet, Rose, kee, jureceived, at 200 Broadway, 3d store above Duane aspect.

New Perfumes-Clematite, Rose Geranturo, Citrouella Rose, Spring Flowers, Honey Suckle, 60 d rent odors, and a great variety of fine tellette goods. B & Co.'s E.S., Bequet, Spermacett Song, Military Song, 8 ving Creams, &c., CHILSONS, (late Rouselfs,) 30 Broadway, 31 sters above Duame stree

Water.-We take pleasure in

Our Subscribers who wish to have a pure

Couraud's Italian Medicated Se

Hatr Dye-Batchelor's Genuine Like

Clirchugh's Wigs and Scalps

Wigs and Toupees—Another Medal has been awarded to Wm. Eatchelor, for the best Wigs and Tou-pees. The public are invited to inspect his new style for 1300, at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig Factory, Wall styset. He keeps the largest and best assortment in the city. Copy

Have You Tried it!—If you want a beautiful it was or jet black head of hair or whiskers, my Yondersmith's Clinese Liquid Hisir Dys. This des will not wash of or injure he seen. Price 6s. and 10s. per box. For sale only at the Bowery Drug Store. 62.

A Boot, A Boot.—Where can be found a Boot! We answer, since our riend Gov. Young has left the corner of Polton and Nassau streets, the only place to get a to dark cherp Boo. is at 41 Courtlandt street, where our old triend Young a anis ready to receive his friends. French Boots 84 50, usually \$6, time calf \$3.50, usually \$4.50; Gaiters, &c., equally low.

Dr. James W. Powell, Oculist, Aurist, &c., devoce he attention excharicely to diseases of the Eye and Ear, from 9 to 4 o'clock, at 26! Broadway, entrance 15, Warren street, where can be bad his popular "Treatise on the Eye," 5d edition, price 50 cen s: also his self-acting Eye and Ear Foundains. Artificial Eyes insorted without any pain or operation, that will move and look like the natural eye.

Dr. Wheeler, Coulist, 28 Harelay atreet, devotes his exclusive attention to dissour of the Rys. He has just imported from Paris, Artificial Eyes of improved structure, which he inserts so as to resemble the natural eye, and defy the reletest scrutiny. Office hours, 2 to 3 A. M.; pampilet with remarkable cures, by Dr. W., can be had gratuitously at his residence. Leghern Capotes and Hats.-The Subseri

bers have just received a few cases of the above goods, which they would invite the attention of fashienshie mil ners. They have also for sale, a general assertment of free and English Straw Hats, Ribbons, Straw Flowers, (a marticle,) and Millinery goods generally.

We can recommend Watts's Nervous Antidote as the most wonderful of all anti-nervous and anti-questioned in editions, from the experience of several persons sugged in this emailishment; it is, without exception, the most powerful in all cases of bodily debility, or nervous pro-ration. Si a bottle, or \$9 a dozen. 102 Nasana street.

TUESDAY, April 9-6 P. M. The stock market opened heavy this morning, and everal of the fancies fell off largely. At the first poard, Canton Company declined 1% per cent; Harlem 1; Farmers' Loan. 1; Norwich and Wercester, 1%; Reading Railroad. M; North American Trust, M. United States 6's, 1867, advanced M; Pennsylvania 5's, 1; Illinois 6's, %, and Indiana 5's, %. Government Sixes. Pennsylvania 5's, and other State stocks, were in active demand. to-day, at better prices. The improvement in Pennsylvania 5's is particularly striking, and it is the impression in the street that they will soon reach par. At the second board, Long Island advanced %, and Farmers' Loan receded % per cent. Long Island was quite active in the afternoon; but it cannot be otherwise than temporary. The market for the fancies generally has seen its best, for this season at all events, and the bears will now commence reaping their harvest. It is a long lane that has no turn, and patience and perseverance will accomplish almost any-thing. Every dog has his day, particularly in Wall

The coinage of double eagles, during the month of March, amounted to \$100000. The coinage of gast dollars in the Fhiladelphia mint has ceased. Out of an aggregate coinage of \$1,806,202, in the month of March \$1,768,350 were in double and single eagles. This is, no doubt, the result of large deposits of Cali-fornia gold dust in the mint. It is estimated that the coinage of the Philadelphia mint, for sometime to come, will be at the rate of \$2,000,000 per month, which is about its utmost capacity. The excitement relative to the establishment of a mint in this city appears to have completely died away, and we suppose nothing more will be heard of it, until about the close of the session. The coinage at the Philadelphia mint, from the 1st of January to the 1st f April 1850, amounted to \$3.901.282, as follows :-908.495 in January, \$1,186,585 in February, and 11 806 202 in March

The Mechanics' Bank of Augusta, Ga., has declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent, and the Bruns-wick Bank, Ga., a semi-annual dividend of fifteen per

The receipts at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of this port, to-day, amounted to \$138,438 20; payments, \$14 655 30 belance, 4-022 005 0d. The ba appears to be increasing again rapidly, and in a few lays, the amount paid, and to be paid, on account of the Maximum indemnity, will, no doubt, be replaced by the payment of duties on the recent immense importations. It is estimated that the value of imports into this port within the past week, is full cight millions of dollars, the duties on which will average about twentyfive per cent. giving a revenue equal to the amount paid on the Mexican indemnity. There are drafts outstanding on that indomnity of about one militon of dollars, and it is possible they may be presented for payment at rome of the other depositories of the goernment, than that of this city.

The Boston and Worcester Rallroad Company have agreed to accept the act of the Legislature of Massachusetts, increasing its capital stock \$200,000, for the purpose of liquidating its debts, and the directors were authorized to issue 5,000 shares of capital stock, made payable on the conditions specified in the net. The market price of the old stock of this railroad company is \$94 per share, and the probability is, that if 5,000 shares of new stock are put upon the market, prices will depreciate, and the required sum of \$500,000 not be realized. If so the whole debt of the company cannot be paid from the proceeds of the sales of

The annexed extract from a letter from a highly respectable house in Charleston, dated April 6, 1850. e those interested some idea of the prospects regard-

give those interested some idea of the prospects regarding the next crop of cotton:—

We have just seen a despatch from New Orleans, made up to yesterday, 5th, showing the deficiency in the receipts at all the ports, up to that date, by "prices current," to be 491 000 bales. By the 1st May, even those who like ourselves, have cried up short crop, will be asteunded—and this is not the worst feature; but the season for planting is decidedly worse than last spring, and we know, from experience, that unless there is a good stand of cotton in the month of April, say by the 10th, at the latest, that no dependence can be placed even on an average crop. How can we have a stand by that time, when here, the 6th April, the country is covered with water, from this to the Rest River, and every day's accounts tell of sleets, hall storms, freezing, &c. &c. and no cotton planted, except at the extreme South, on high lands—none planted in this State—and the ground so bogry and wet that seed would only rot in the ground.

It appears by this, that the prospects are by no means It appears by this, that the prospects are by no means

fattering for spinners, while it is rather favorable than otherwise for planters. There, probably, will be less cotton planted this year, and what seed goes into the ground cannot be depended upon. If the lateness of the season prevents the planters from cultivating so much cotton land as usual, it will enable them to turn their attention more to the cultivation of grain, and other articles of food. By so doing they will command better prices for cotton, and give them a better supply of products for their own consumption. Herato-fore too much attention has been devoted to cotton and the cultivation of other articles too muck neglected The supply of cotton has, therefore, been so much in advance of the demand for consumption, that prices have been controlled by the manufacturer, and have therefore ruled frequently below remunerating rates. This remon has been one grand exception, and we hope. with judicious management of the great accession of capital from the mines of California, to be able hold all our cotton crops from this time forward. no reason in the world why New York should not be the great distributing point for this staple, instead of Liverpool; and all that is required to transfer the scrpire from Liverpool to this city is an abolition, of eral modification, of the usury laws, and the appliention of a portion of our capital to the business. would increase our carrying trade wanderfully, and be of infinite advantage to the plenting and manufactur-ing interests of the country. It would give a greater